

HUMAN HEALTH AND DISEASES-I

1. Cholera, leprosy and diphtheria are:
 - (a) viral diseases
 - (b) fungal diseases
 - (c) bacterial diseases
 - (d) functional diseases
2. Which of the following is a set of bacterial diseases?
 - (a) Cholera, Typhoid and Mumps
 - (b) Diphtheria, Leprosy and Plague
 - (c) Malaria, Mumps and Poliomyelitis
 - (d) Tetanus, Tuberculosis and Measles
3. Which of the following applies to scarlet fever?
 - (a) It is a viral disease
 - (b) It is a fungal disease
 - (c) It is caused by *Streptococcus pyogenes*
 - (d) It is caused by *Corynebacterium* species
4. "Goose pimples" are produced by:
 - (a) Chickenpox
 - (b) Scarlet fever
 - (c) Gonorrhoea
 - (d) Trench fever
5. Dick test is performed to detect:
 - (a) cancer
 - (b) typhoid
 - (c) scarlet fever
 - (d) tuberculosis
6. Which of the following disease is not transmitted through contaminated water?
 - (a) Typhoid
 - (b) Diphtheria
 - (c) Hepatitis B
 - (d) Amoebiasis
7. Diphtheria is caused by:
 - (a) *Bordetella*
 - (b) *Clostridium*
 - (c) *Treponema*
 - (d) *Corynebacteria*
8. Diphtheria is caused by:
 - (a) poisons released by living bacterial cells into the host tissue
 - (b) poisons released from dead bacterial cells into the host tissue
 - (c) poisons released by virus into the host tissues
 - (d) excessive immune response by the host's body
9. The disease in which thick matter stops the passage of throat and forms a layer of mucous membrane is called:
 - (a) tetanus
 - (b) pertussis
 - (c) diphtheria
 - (d) tuberculosis
10. There is a patient having a disease in which a semisolid material oozes out and forms a tough membrane over it in air passage. The disease is:
 - (a) TB
 - (b) Tetanus
 - (c) Pertussis
 - (d) Diphtheria

11. Symptom of diphtheria is:
 - (a) suffocation
 - (b) fear of water
 - (c) gum bleeding
 - (d) stomach ache
12. Immunity of diphtheria is determined by:
 - (a) Schick test
 - (b) Mantoux test
 - (c) Wassermann test
 - (d) Rose-Waaler test
13. DPT vaccine is given for preventing:
 - (a) tetanus, polio, plague
 - (b) diphtheria, pneumonia, tetanus
 - (c) diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus
 - (d) diphtheria, whooping cough and leprosy
14. A common childhood disease is:
 - (a) Dengue fever
 - (b) Plague
 - (c) Whooping cough
 - (d) Botulism
15. Bacterium, which is concerned with pertussis is:
 - (a) Bacillus
 - (b) Bordetella
 - (c) Diplococcus
 - (d) Mycobacterium
16. Which of the following is bacterial disease?
 - (a) Rabies
 - (b) Measles
 - (c) Smallpox
 - (d) Tuberculosis
17. Causative agent of TB is:
 - (a) Salmonella
 - (b) Streptococcus
 - (c) Mycobacterium
 - (d) Pneumococcus
18. Lung tuberculosis is caused by:
 - (a) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
 - (b) Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - (c) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
 - (d) Escherichia coli
19. BCG vaccine is a preventive measure against:
 - (a) AIDS
 - (b) Cholera
 - (c) Typhoid
 - (d) Tuberculosis
20. BCG stands for:
 - (a) Bacterial Cell Genome
 - (b) Bacteria Culture Growth
 - (c) Bacille Calmette Guérin
 - (d) Bacterio-Chemical Gangrene

21. Mantoux test is for:
- (a) Diphtheria
 - (b) Tuberculosis
 - (c) Scarlet fever
 - (d) Rheumatoid fever
22. A very much publicized treatment method "DOTS" is being adopted for the cure of:
- (a) tetanus
 - (b) dementia
 - (c) tuberculosis
 - (d) sexually transmitted disease
23. Which of the following diseases is not spread by contaminated food and water?
- (a) Cholera
 - (b) Typhoid
 - (c) Dysentery
 - (d) Pneumonia
24. The disease pneumonia is caused by:
- (a) virus
 - (b) bacterium
 - (c) protozoa
 - (d) cyanobacterium
25. Food poisoning is caused by:
- (a) Escherichia coli
 - (b) Entamoeba histolytica
 - (c) Clostridium botulinum
 - (d) Corynebacterium diphtheriae
26. The bacterium (Clostridium botulinum) that causes botulism is:
- (a) an obligate aerobe
 - (b) a facultative aerobe
 - (c) an obligate anaerobe
 - (d) a facultative anaerobe
27. Swollen tongue, double vision, vomiting, diarrhoea, etc., are the main symptoms of:
- (a) cholera
 - (b) botulism
 - (c) typhoid
 - (d) jaundice
28. The effects of the botulism toxin are observed in the:
- (a) GI tract
 - (b) Nervous system
 - (c) Respiratory system
 - (d) Urinogenital system
29. An effective way of preventing the transmission of botulism is:
- (a) avoiding arthropods
 - (b) treating animal bites promptly
 - (c) heating foods well before consuming them
 - (d) avoiding contact with one who has the disease
30. Typhoid fever is caused by:
- (a) Yersinia
 - (b) Salmonella
 - (c) Treponema
 - (d) Streptococcus

31. Widal test is employed for detecting:
- (a) Cholera
 - (b) Malaria
 - (c) Typhoid
 - (d) Yellow fever
32. Which of the following is not immunized by triple antigen?
- (a) Typhoid
 - (b) Tetanus
 - (c) Whooping cough
 - (d) Diphtheria
33. Bacteria found in colon of human are:
- (a) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
 - (b) Clostridium botulinum
 - (c) Escherichia coli
 - (d) All of the above
34. Feeding jaggery with limewater is one of the first aid measures for:
- (a) anthrax
 - (b) cow pox
 - (c) diarrhoea
 - (d) milk fever
35. Bacillary dysentery is due to:
- (a) Shigella
 - (b) Entamoeba
 - (c) Salmonella
 - (d) Staphylococcus
36. If you keep the sanitary system around yourself sound then .The disease which will not most probably break out is:
- (a) cholera
 - (b) malaria
 - (c) beri-beri
 - (d) scurvy
37. Which is not a water-borne disease?
- (a) Typhoid
 - (b) Cholera
 - (c) Asthma
 - (d) Amoebiasis
38. Cholera is accompanied by:
- (a) rapid loss of fluid from the intestine
 - (b) infection of heart muscles
 - (c) peptic ulcers
 - (d) rose spots
39. The cholera patients are provided with saline drips, Why?
- (a) NaCl is an important constituent of our blood which maintains the RBCs and helps proteins to dissolve
 - (b) Sodium ions help to retain water in the body and selective transport through plasma membrane
 - (c) Chlorine ions are essential components of blood plasma
 - (d) Chlorine ions help in formation of HCl in the stomach .
40. A common disease of domesticated animals is:
- (a) anthrax
 - (b) syphilis
 - (c) cholera
 - (d) diphtheria

41. Anthrax is caused by:
- (a) Virus
 - (b) Vibrio
 - (c) Bacillus
 - (d) Salmonella
42. Anthrax spores are extremely resistant to environmental changes and therefore may be used in:
- (a) viral research
 - (b) biological warfare
 - (c) industrial processes
 - (d) biochemical mutations
43. Some common diseases caused by bacteria are:
- (a) Measles, Mumps and Malaria
 - (b) Tetanus, Typhoid and Tuberculosis
 - (c) Syphilis, Smallpox and Sleeping sickness
 - (d) Pneumonia, Poliomyelitis and Psittacosis
44. Both tetanus and botulism are caused by:
- (a) Prions
 - (b) Protozoa
 - (c) Species of Clostridium
 - (d) Cryptococcus neoformans
45. Which of the following diseases is contracted through wounds?
- (a) Plague
 - (b) Tetanus
 - (c) Cholera
 - (d) Tuberculosis
46. ATS inoculation protects our body from:
- (a) tetanus
 - (b) cholera
 - (c) leprosy
 - (d) typhoid
47. Tetanus is also known as:
- (a) Shingles
 - (b) Gangrene
 - (c) Lockjaw
 - (d) Whooping cough
48. Toxin produced by tetanus affects:
- (a) jaw bones
 - (b) voluntary muscles
 - (c) involuntary muscles
 - (d) both voluntary and involuntary muscles
49. Yersinia pestis is responsible for:
- (a) Plague
 - (b) Leprosy
 - (c) Syphilis
 - (d) Whooping cough
50. Bubonic plague is transmitted by:
- (a) Aedes
 - (b) Rat flea
 - (c) Cockroach
 - (d) Anopheles

51. "Black death" is another name for:
- (a) plague
 - (b) botulism
 - (c) tetanus
 - (d) kala-azar
52. The two means for spreading plague are:
- (a) contaminated food and water
 - (b) rat fleas and airborne droplets
 - (c) sexual contact and animal bites
 - (d) airborne droplets and a mosquito bite
53. Wayson stain test is used for susceptibility of:
- (a) cholera
 - (b) tetanus
 - (c) typhoid
 - (d) plague
54. The disease whose vector is flea and pathogen is bacteria
- (a) cholera
 - (b) typhoid
 - (c) plague
 - (d) leprosy
55. Rickettsia is a group of:
- (a) fungi
 - (b) bacteria
 - (c) viruses
 - (d) protozoans
56. Rocky Mountain spotted fever is transmitted by:
- (a) Virus
 - (b) Fungi
 - (c) Algae
 - (d) Ticks
57. Typhus fever is transmitted by:
- (a) bedbug
 - (b) mosquito
 - (c) housefly
 - (d) body louse
58. Which one of these diseases in animals is caused by *B. bigemina*?
- (a) Rinderpest
 - (b) Tick fever
 - (c) Anthrax
 - (d) Diarrhoea
 - (e) Canker
59. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- (a) Dengue fever — Arbovirus
 - (b) Plague — *Yersinia pestis*
 - (c) Syphilis — *Trichuris trichura*
 - (d) Sleeping sickness — *Trypanosoma gambiense*
60. Which one of the following diseases is a sexually transmitted disease?
- (a) Cancer
 - (b) Syphilis
 - (c) Diphtheria
 - (d) Myocarditis

61. Syphilis is caused by:
(a) Plasmodium vivax
(b) Neisseria gonorrhoeae
(c) Entamoeba histolytica
(d) Treponema pallidum
62. Most cases of syphilis can be treated with the antibiotic:
(a) Penicillin
(b) Gentamicin
(c) Clotrimazole
(d) Chloramphenicol
63. Wassermann test is used to detect:
(a) Typhoid
(b) Syphilis
(c) Tuberculosis
(d) Scarlet fever
64. Pathogen for "French pox" is:
(a) Variola
(b) Rubella
(c) Varicella
(d) Treponema
65. A sexually transmitted disease symptomised by the development of chancre on the genitals is caused by the infection of:
(a) Hepatitis B virus
(b) Treponema pallidum
(c) Neisseria gonorrhoea
(d) Human immunodeficiency virus
66. Which of the following is not a serological test for early diagnosis of syphilis?
(a) TPI
(b) VDRL
(c) Widal test
(d) Wassermann test
67. Which of the following is a bacterial disease?
(a) Polio
(b) AIDS
(c) Leprosy
(d) Ascariasis
68. Leprosy spreads by:
(a) blood
(b) contact
(c) Droplet
(d) mosquitoes
69. Hansen's disease is another name for:
(a) plague
(b) leprosy
(c) tetanus
(d) none of these
70. It is not possible to apply Koch's postulates to:
(a) Cholera
(b) Diphtheria
(c) Leprosy
(d) Tuberculosis

71. Which of the following is a disease infecting eyes?
- Q fever
 - Anthrax
 - Trachoma
 - Diphtheria
72. Match the disease in Column I with the appropriate items (pathogen/prevention/treatment) in Column II:
- | Column I | Column II |
|------------|------------------------------------|
| Amoebiasis | Treponema pallidum |
| Diphtheria | Use only sterilized food and water |
| Cholera | DPT vaccine |
| Syphilis | Use oral rehydration therapy |
- Answer codes:
- A=2, B=3, C=4, D = 1
 - A= 1, B=2, C=3, D = 4
 - A=2, B=4, C=1, D = 3
 - A= 2, B=1, C=3, D = 4
73. Which of the following is a viral disease?
- Rabies
 - Measles
 - Smallpox
 - All of these
74. Jaundice is a disease of:
- liver
 - kidney
 - pancreas
 - duodenum
75. "Flu" is caused by:
- virus
 - bacteria
 - protozoa
 - all of these
76. What is the genetic material in influenza virus?
- Without nucleic acid
 - Single stranded RNA
 - Double stranded DNA
 - Single stranded DNA
77. Which of the following is a pair of viral diseases?
- Ringworm, AIDS
 - Common cold, AIDS
 - Typhoid, Tuberculosis
 - Dysentery, Common cold
78. A person is suffering from frequent episodes of nasal discharge, nasal congestion, reddening of eyes and watery eyes. These are the symptoms of:
- rhinitis
 - cyanosis
 - bronchitis
 - bronchial carcinoma
79. Transmission of herpes simplex viruses can occur to the newborn:
- from infected toys
 - during the birth process
 - from contaminated formula
 - in airborne droplets from the mother

80. Varicella virus causes:
- (a) smallpox
 - (b) influenza
 - (c) chickenpox
 - (d) respiratory infection
81. The painful skin condition known as shingles is associated with:
- (a) polio
 - (b) rabies
 - (c) influenza
 - (d) chickenpox
82. Edward Jenner discovered:
- (a) immunization against polio
 - (b) vaccination against smallpox
 - (c) immunization against malaria
 - (d) vaccination against chickenpox
83. Smallpox and rabies are caused by:
- (a) virus
 - (b) protozoan
 - (c) bacterium
 - (d) nematode
84. Select a common childhood viral disease:
- (a) Measles
 - (b) Diphtheria
 - (c) Dengue fever
 - (d) Whooping cough
85. Virus causing mumps is:
- (a) retrovirus
 - (b) orthovirus
 - (c) paramyxovirus
 - (d) none of these
86. Mumps is a viral disease caused by the inflammation of:
- (a) parotid gland
 - (b) sublingual gland
 - (c) infraorbital gland
 - (d) submaxillary gland
87. Which of the following diseases is not transmitted by houseflies?
- (a) Cholera
 - (b) Typhoid
 - (c) Dysentery
 - (d) Yellow fever
88. Who got Nobel Prize in 1951 for the development of vaccine for yellow fever?
- (a) Max Theiler
 - (b) Ronald Ross
 - (c) Max Delbruck
 - (d) Francis Peyton Rous
89. The carrier of virus causing yellow fever is:
- (a) bug
 - (b) louse
 - (c) beetle
 - (d) mosquito

90. *Aedes aegypti* is a vector for:
- (a) Dengue fever
 - (b) Yellow fever
 - (c) Japanese encephalitis
 - (d) Both dengue and Yellow fever
91. Dengue fever is similar to yellow fever in that both:
- (a) affect the lungs
 - (b) are transmitted by ticks
 - (c) occur in Arctic regions
 - (d) are caused by RNA viruses
92. Breakbone fever is an alternate name for:
- (a) malaria
 - (b) yellow fever
 - (c) dengue fever
 - (d) none of these
93. Which one of the following pairs of diseases can spread through blood transfusion?
- (a) Hepatitis and AIDS
 - (b) Hay fever and AIDS
 - (c) Cholera and Hepatitis
 - (d) Diabetes mellitus and Malaria
94. Heating food to 100°C will prevent all but following diseases:
- (a) Cholera
 - (b) Botulism
 - (c) Hepatitis B
 - (d) Salmonella infection
95. Hepatitis B is caused by:
- (a) Rickettsia
 - (b) RNA virus
 - (c) DNA virus
 - (d) Mycoplasma
96. AIDS stands for:
- (a) All India Drug Substance
 - (b) Acquired Intra Deficiency Syndrome
 - (c) Acquired Immuno Deficiency Society
 - (d) Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
97. AIDS is caused by:
- (a) Varicella virus
 - (b) Rubeola virus
 - (c) *Treponema pallidum*
 - (d) Human immunodeficiency virus
98. The human immunodeficiency virus is a/an:
- (a) Adenovirus
 - (b) DNA retrovirus
 - (c) RNA retrovirus
 - (d) Adeno adenovirus
99. AIDS is characterized by a reduction in:
- (a) Killer T cells
 - (b) Helper T cells
 - (c) B lymphocytes
 - (d) Suppressor T cells

100. AIDS related complex or ARC is:
- (a) A milder form of AIDS
 - (b) Severe form of AIDS
 - (c) Not linked to AIDS
 - (d) None of these
101. AIDS spreads through:
- (a) infected needles and syringes
 - (b) immoral way of life
 - (c) homosexuality
 - (d) all of the above
102. No vaccine is available to prevent:
- (a) Polio
 - (b) AIDS
 - (c) Tetanus
 - (d) Tuberculosis
103. AIDS can be transmitted by:
- (a) embracing
 - (b) shaking hands
 - (c) courtship
 - (d) all of these
104. The cell in the human body invaded by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is:
- (a) B cell
 - (b) Macrophage
 - (c) Erythrocyte
 - (d) T helper cell
105. The virus that causes AIDS, parasitizes:
- (a) Suppressor T cells
 - (b) Cytotoxic T cells
 - (c) B cells
 - (d) Helper T cells
106. AIDS is transmitted.
- (a) sexually
 - (b) vertically
 - (c) parentally
 - (d) by all of these
107. HIV in AIDS affects :
- (a) B cells
 - (b) Thyroid gland
 - (c) T₄ lymphocytes
 - (d) Cytotoxic T cells
108. The AIDS test is known as:
- (a) ELISA
 - (b) Australian antigen
 - (c) HIV test
 - (d) None of these
109. Expand ELISA:
- (a) Enzyme Linked Immuno-Sorbent Assay
 - (b) Enzyme Linked Ion Sorbent Assay
 - (c) Enzyme Linked Inductive Assay
 - (d) None of the above

110. ELISA is used to detect viruses, where:
- (a) Southern blotting is done
 - (b) DNA probes are required
 - (c) Catalase is the key reagent
 - (d) Alkaline phosphate is the key reagent .
111. The tests that are used in the diagnosis of AIDS are:
- (a) ELISA and Immunoblot
 - (b) Northern blot and ELISA
 - (c) ELISA and Southern blot
 - (d) Western blot and ELISA
112. The confirmatory test used to diagnose AIDS is:
- (a) ESR
 - (b) PCR
 - (c) ELISA
 - (d) Western blot
 - (e) None of the above
113. Choose the wrong statement regarding AIDS:
- (a) It is caused by a retrovirus, HIV
 - (b) AIDS is an immunodeficiency disease
 - (c) HIV selectively infects and kills B lymphocytes
 - (d) Retroviruses have RNA genomes that replicate via DNA intermediate
 - (e) Viral RNA genome is converted into DNA copy by reverse transcriptase
114. When is World AIDS Day celebrated?
- (a) 7th July
 - (b) 14 July
 - (c) 1st December
 - (d) 23rd May
115. Which of the following diseases in man causes "fear of water"?
- (a) Rabies
 - (b) Mumps
 - (c) Influenza
 - (d) Trachoma
116. Reservoir of rabies is:
- (a) Cats
 - (b) Pigs
 - (c) Dogs
 - (d) Horses
117. Polio is caused by:
- (a) Virus with single stranded DNA
 - (b) Virus with single stranded RNA
 - (c) Virus with double stranded DNA
 - (d) Virus with double stranded RNA
118. Polio virus enters through:
- (a) food and water
 - (b) respiratory tract
 - (c) urinogenital tract
 - (d) inoculation by mosquito
119. Polio causes:
- (a) malaria
 - (b) mumps
 - (c) measles
 - (d) paralysis

120. Polio immunizing vaccine was developed by:
- (a) St. Hale
 - (b) Jonas Salk
 - (c) Landsteiner
 - (d) Edward Jenner
121. Pulse polio programme is organized in our country for:
- (a) curing polio
 - (b) spreading polio
 - (c) eradicating polio
 - (d) none of these
122. Amoebiasis is caused by:
- (a) Plasmodium vivax
 - (b) Entamoeba gingivalis
 - (c) Entamoeba histolytica
 - (d) Trypanosoma gambiense
123. Entamoeba histolytica causes:
- (a) cholera
 - (b) malaria
 - (c) sleeping sickness
 - (d) amoebic dysentery
124. Entamoeba histolytica infection occurs through:
- (a) sweat
 - (b) mosquito bite
 - (c) bird droppings
 - (d) contaminated food and water
125. The infective stage of Entamoeba histolytica is:
- (a) Minuta form
 - (b) Binucleate form
 - (c) Sporozoite stage
 - (d) Tetranucleate form
126. Trypanosoma causes:
- (a) trich
 - (b) malaria
 - (c) kala-azar
 - (d) sleeping sickness
127. The carrier of Trypanosoma in man is: -
- (a) housefly
 - (b) tsetse fly
 - (c) mosquito
 - (d) honeybee
128. Kala-azar is caused by:
- (a) Leishmania tropica
 - (b) Trypanosoma cruzi
 - (c) Leishmania donovani
 - (d) Trypanosoma gambiense
129. Vector for kala-azar is:
- (a) sandfly
 - (b) louse
 - (c) bedbug
 - (d) housefly

130. Just as *Xenopsylla* is to *Yersinia pestis*, so is:
- (a) *Homo sapiens* to *Taenia solium*
 - (b) *Culex* to *Plasmodium falciparum*
 - (c) *Phlebotomus* to *Leishmania donovani*
 - (d) *Glossina palpalis* to *Wuchereria bancrofti*
131. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
- (a) *Culex pipiens* — Filariasis
 - (b) *Aedes aegypti* — Yellow fever
 - (c) *Anopheles culicifacies* — Leishmaniasis
 - (d) *Glossina palpalis* — Sleeping sickness
132. The disease which can arise again after one attack is:
- (a) cholera
 - (b) tetanus
 - (c) malaria
 - (d) none of these
133. Malaria is transmitted by:
- (a) Female *Culex*
 - (b) Female *Aedes*
 - (c) Male *Anopheles*
 - (d) Female *Anopheles*
134. Select the incorrect pair:
- (a) *Xenopsylla* — Plague
 - (b) *Culex* — Malaria
 - (c) *Pediculus* — Typhoid
 - (d) *Aedes* — Yellow fever
135. Malaria is a common disease caused by:
- (a) virion
 - (b) helminth
 - (c) bacterium
 - (d) sporozoan
136. Black water fever is caused by:
- (a) *Plasmodium vivax*
 - (b) *Plasmodium malariae*
 - (c) *Plasmodium ovale*
 - (d) *Plasmodium falciparum*
137. Cerebral malaria is caused by *Plasmodium*:
- (a) *ovale*
 - (b) *vivax*
 - (c) *falciparum*
 - (d) all of these
138. Secondary host of *Taenia solium* is:
- (a) pig
 - (b) cow
 - (c) sheep
 - (d) human
139. *Taenia saginata* spreads by:
- (a) pig
 - (b) cat
 - (c) cow
 - (d) dog

140. Infection of Ascaris occurs by:
- (a) tsetse fly
 - (b) mosquito bite
 - (c) imperfectly cooked pork
 - (d) contaminated food and water
141. A disease caused by nematode parasite:
- (a) Leprosy
 - (b) Filariasis
 - (c) Amoebiasis
 - (d) Poliomyelitis
142. The disease elephantiasis is caused by:
- (a) Housefly
 - (b) Tsetse fly
 - (c) Culex mosquito
 - (d) Anopheles mosquito
143. Filaria, malaria, dengue fever, sleeping sickness, yellow fever, etc., are transmitted by:
- (a) insects
 - (b) bacteria
 - (c) houseflies
 - (d) mosquitoes
144. Enterobius disease is caused by:
- (a) pinworm
 - (b) hookworm
 - (c) filaria worm
 - (d) roundworm
145. Pinworm is zoologically known as:
- (a) Taenia solium
 - (b) Ascaris lumbricoides
 - (c) Wuchereria bancrofti
 - (d) Enterobius vermicularis